SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

DAILY, per Year 6 00 BUNDAY, DOT YEAR DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Yess...... 8 00

Foetage to foreign countries added.

THE SUR, New York City. Parts—Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capustuca.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pubmust in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

The New Secretary of War.

There has been some talk for a day or two past about the "special qualifications" which Mr. ELIHU ROOT does or does not possess for the office to which the President has now appointed him.

Let notody disturb himself about Mr. Root's stock of special qualifications. He has a lot of them; and in the list you will ourely find :

Brains:

Force of character; Honesty of purpose; Uncommon experience of men and of the ways of men;

A congenital and carefully trained faculty for doing things in the right way to produce the desired result.

These will do to start with, we should say. Perhaps Mr. Root will develop some more special qualifications later on. He is a very energetic person; and the best thing about his mainspring is that it is regulated by a remarkably well-adjusted escapement.

The Report of Special Counsel on the Canal Expenditures.

The report of the special counsel appointed by the Governor and the Attorney-General to determine whether any criminal prosecutions ought to be instituted on account of the alleged frauds in the expenditure of the \$9,000,000 appropriation for State has been made public.

The lawyers to whom this important MACFARLANE and AUSTEN G. Fox of this city and Mr. BENJAMIN J. SHOVE of Syracuse. Mr. MACFARLANE has been United ployed in some of the most important criminal and municipal cases which have been tried in this city in recent years. They agree with Mr. SHOVE that the evidence haid before them is not sufficient to warrant the indictment of any person. At the same time they do not want to be understood as expressing the opinion that the officers concerned in the expenditure of the caual appropriation have done their duty. The substance of the special counmel's conclusion is that the case is one for grave suspicion, but lacks the proof necessary to secure conviction in reference to all matters not already barred by the stathte of limitations.

The standing of the lawyers who unite . this report is such that the idea of prosesuting any one criminally in connection with the canal improvement will probably how be abandoned.

The Royal Niger Company.

The purchase by the British Government of all the administrative rights and powers ble coal lands, but, in spite of all losses of the Royal Niger Company brings to a and depreciations, the fund has increased close a very brilliant and typical chapter to over twenty million dollars, exclusive of with the regular service charge of brown in the history of British expansion. In British was first conceived, there was no foreigner, whether trader, soldier, missions ary or traveller, in the whole basin of the Niger and Lake Chad between the French colony of Senegal on the extreme west and city of Philadelphia, amounted to between the Isham diaphragm shell, from which the Sherry Cobbler, the Tom Collins, the Isham diaphragm shell, from which the Sherry Cobbler, the Gulf of Guinea to the south and the Algerian and Tunisian frontiers to the north.

In the early eighties a company of English traders was formed to develop this known except its unhealthiness. The company started with a paid-up capital of ported by Government backing of any kind. In 1886, when three annual dividends of six per cent, had proved its stability, Mr. GLADSTONE'S short-lived Ministry granted to it a royal charter, with the right to conclude treaties with native chiefs penses of government.

From that time to this the company has carried on the dual duties of trade and adestimated population of 30,000,000. It but a speared equipped an army of 1,000. men at its own expense. It overcame the opposition of the warlike fetish tribes which surrounded it. It conquered the Emin of Nupe and the Suitan of Horin, and wherever its hand stretched slavery was put down and the sale of liquors prohibited. Nor were the natives the only source of difficulties. The French Government, and later on the German Government, made persistent efforts to forestall the company's advance and selze the Niger for themselves. These efforts were frustrated, not by Downing Street, which showed little interest in the matter, but by the handful of and particularly by their chief and Governor. Sir GEORGE GOLDIE. It is due to him that the British West African empire is now a firmly established reality, that the French advance across the Soudan has been finally checked and that the Niger is of being the exclusive preserve of a single

In characteristic contrast to this record of private enterprise is the withering away of those neighboring colonies that have always been under the direct control of the Foreign or Colonial Office. In Gambia, Sierra Leone, Lagos and the Gold Coast England was possessed of starting points from which she might have spread over the whole of West Africa. But official ignorance or indifference has allowed each of these colonies to be strangled without protest. The French, with Senegal as their basis, raided the interior, cutting off the British hinterlands and confining their settlements to the seacoast. It was not until they had pushed their way to the Niger and occupied Boussa and Nikki, in the spring of 1897, that the French empire builders met with any real opposition, and then it was from the Royal Niger Company that the opposition came in the first place.

It was the gravity of the situation that

vinced the British Government that the work placed in official hands. It was rightly felt that the servants of a trading company were not the proper men to be actively engaged in delicate international negotiations, the issue of which might mean war. The company the compliment of considering the interests it has created of sufficient moment DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70 to warrant imperial direction. From now onward the company as an administrative agent ceases to exist. Its powers and privileges, its land and mineral rights, together with all its war supplies, are turned over to the Government for the sum of \$4,325,000, and the company returns to its original status of a trading concern, interested in Indigo tobacco banking and lumber, but without any official or semi-official authority.

The districts over which it has ruled with such singular success are now placed under the control of the Colonial Office, The Government will abolish all inland frontiers and enforce a Common Arms law and a common tariff. It is more than probable that the first Governor of the newly created colony will be Sir George GOLDIE, the retiring director of the Niger Company and the man to whom above all others its prosperity and expansion are due. Sir George's retirement from the office he has held for thirteen years is dictated by the same motives which sent Gen. LEONARD WOOD back to Santiago. "Probably," he said, "my name will soon be forgotten in connection with Nigeria, and to this I am indifferent; but if it is remembered it shall not be as the Chairman of a Rigerian financial company which, however useful and however important, will necessarily exist for purposes of profit alone."

The University of the Proletariat.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia sets forth in an appendix the statements rendered on Jan. 1 of the current year by the authorities of Girard College. The extent and the kind of educational work performed by this unique institution are imperfectly comprehended outside of the city the improvement of the canals in this and State to which its usefulness is, practically, confined. The efficiency and progress of Girard College deserve, however, general duty was assigned were Messrs. Wallace attention by reason of the specific aim which its founder had in view, and which has never been lost sight of. Although, in respect of the buildings in which it is lodged, and the States Attorney for the Southern District | funds at its disposal, this establishment of New York, and Mr. Fox has been em- | may be compared with almost any seat of | learning in the world, it does not undertake to fit young men for any of the socalled liberal professions, or even to prepare them to enter colleges proper or professional schools, but limits itself to the task of qualifying them for success in one | 258. From the list of occupations given in or another industrial cailing. If the in- the Superintendent's report, it appears that stitution were situated in Europe, Girard | only one of the graduates is studying in a College would be described as the univer- college, only one in a divinity school, one in sity of the proletariat.

When STEPHEN GIRARD died on Dec. 26, 1831, he was reputed to be, next to John JACOB ASTOR, the richest man in the United States. The value of his estate was overestimated, but it probably amounted to between five and seven millions of dollars. He left by his will a tract of land on which the Girard College buildings were to be erected, and the sum of two million dollars for building purposes. To the maintenance of the institution was devoted the entire residue of the estate, a residue computed lost to the fund, including some very valuathe college grounds and buildings. The 1877, when the idea of making Nigeria | income, when the fund was received by the British was first conceived, there was no city of Philadelphia, amounted to between or between the senboard factories on the dollars, after all deductions have been made | where it sank, there being no impact | fortunate controversy as to details of time

on real estate. immense district, of which little was lodged and taught is 1,538. In fifty years vice rifle under service conditions. the number of buildings has increased from \$2,500,000 ns a private venture unsup- includes, besides a President, a Vice-President and a librarian, sixteen male professors; there are also thirty-eight female teachers, to whose charge, for the most part, the younger boys are committed. In the so-called mechanical school, which is an adjunct to the original institution, there and levy obstons duties to cover the ex- are seven male teachers, besides the superintendent. We should mention that the pupils are distributed in four forms or ministration. Starting with nothing but a Hoys are admissible, under conditions to its shell charges of a powerful explosive. few small trading stations, it gradually er- be noted presently, between the ages of 6 tended its protectorate over half a million and 10, and are discharged at the age of square miles of territory, containing an 18 unless employment has been previously

secured for them. carefully defined in GIRARD's will, and no pur material departure has been made from the word orphan has been construed in l'ennsylvania to mean fatherless child] between the age of 6 and 10 years as the income shall be adequate to maintain." The will further declares "that those scholars that shall merit it shall remain in the college until they shall respectively arrive at between 14 and 18 years of age; they shall then be bound out by the Mayor, Alcivilians who directed the company's affairs, dermen and citizens of Philadelphia, or under their direction, to suitable occupations." As to the locality from which the beneficiaries are to be drawn, the rule is laid down that, whenever there are more applicants than vacancies, a preference shall be given, "first, to orphans thrown open to the world's trade instead born in the city of Philadelphia [construed to mean the old city, with the limits which existed at GIRARD's death]; secondly, to those born in any other part of tus so that the high explosive may not be Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in the prematurely exploded in the bore of the city of New York (that being the first port on the continent of North America at which I arrived); and, lastly, to those born in the invented. The English, for example, years city of New Orleans (being the first port on the said continent at which I traded).

The will goes on to recite that the orphans admitted into the college shall be there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed had the Gathmann shell, of which great with plain but decent apparel (no distinctive dress ever to be worn), and lodged in a plain but safe manner. Due regard shall be paid to their health, and, to this end, their per- is divided into small compartments, for sons and clothes shall be kept clean, and | packing the explosive golatine. they shall have suitable and rational exercise and recreation." The words which we have italicized seem to justify the erection | chamber, or for furnishing buffers against of a gymnasium. They have been already construed to authorize military drill.

As regards the range of teaching, GIRARD

arose out of this incident that first con- the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, gramtime had come when the company's charter | mar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, should be revoked and its administrative surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, experimental and chemical philosophy, the French and Spanish languages [I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages] and such other learning and science as the British Government has therefore paid the | capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant. I would have them taught facts and things rather than words or

signs." It is, in other words, an industrial, rather than a literary education, which the founder of the college had in view, and, from this primary purpose, the managers did not diverge when they added to the college proper the so-called Mechanical School, with its seven departments, comprising mechanical drawing, carpentry, metal working, blacksmithing, foundry work, plumbing and electrical mechanics. The last-named department is equipped with all the latest apparatus and appliances, including the model of a trolley system complete to the minutest detail. In pursuance of the founder's wish, Spanish as well as French has always been taught in the college, but since the beginning of the late war special attention has been

given to the former language. There is one paragraph of GIRARD's will the intent of which is sometimes misunderstood because it is quoted without the context. We refer to the provision : "I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatsoever in the said college, nor shall any such person be admitted for any purpose or as a visitor within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college." The testator himself goes on to say that, in making this restriction, he does not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, "as there is such a multitude of sects and such a diversity of opinion among them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitements which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies are so apt to produce."

GIRARD's principal wish, he says, was this, that all the instructors and teachers in the college should take pains to instill into the minds of the pupils of the college the purest principles of morality, "so that on their entrance into active life they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting, at the same time, such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

The number of pupils admitted since the opening of the college is 6,157. The number at present enrolled is, as we have said, 1,538. The number admitted in 1898 was a law school and one in a medical school. With these four exceptions, all are engaged in industry or trade. The figures prove that the managers fulfil the capital purpose of the institution, which is to qualify boys to earn their living immediately upon their entrance into active life.

The Experiments at Sandy Hook.

The recent experiments at Sandy Hook revive the hope that before long we may million dollars. Much of the property was guns and field-pieces. When we find 113 pounds of explosive gelatine, a compound safely fired from an ordinary 12-inch rifle, powder, it is plain that great progress has been made. Of course, the test of the Isham disphragm shell, from which all, the great point is that, for the first The number of pupils originally con- time anywhere, such a mass of this tretemplated was 300. The number new mendous explosive was thrown from a ser-

Great interest, too, attached to the highfive to nineteen. The staff of instructors by successful test of Dr. Turrie's thorite. of which about thirteen pounds was fired in an 8-inch shell out to sea, and then ansteel plate without bursting. This new explosive had been previously rubbed be nology and locality. tween blocks covered with sandpaper, hammered on an anvil, and pierced with a rednot iron, without exploding. Finally, the Sins-Dudley gun, which represents a system tested for fleldpieces in actual warfare

One point of interest in this group of tests was that it included all the leading lines of experiment with high explosives for shells. Hitherto our own country has The conditions of admission and the expended most of its energy in substitutcope of the instruction to be given are ing for guspowder a less dangerous prosive force, namely, that of compressed air, and has led all countries in this direcits provisions. The college was founded to tion. The pneumatic gun invented by receive " as many poor white male orphans | Marrond and greatly improved and made practical by Zalinski has passed through he actual test of war as a naval weapon on the Vesuvius at Santiago, while as a land gun it forms an important part of the detences of New York, Boston and San Franseo. But while this gun, or aerial torpedo tube, as it has sometimes been called. is tremendous within its range, throwing masses of guncotton or other high explogives practically limited only by the size of the shell, that range is too short for many purposes, and also requires a high angle fire. Hence for long ranges it is desirable to find a system of using high explosives in the shells of ordinary powder guns with the regular service charges.

Two systems have been chiefly resorted to for this purpose, one being some modification of the shell and the firing apparagun by the shock of the charge. Various Ingenious devices of this sort have been ago experimented with the Snyder shell, while in this country Dr. Justin's projectile also long ago attracted attention and official experiment. More recently we have things are hoped by its inventors, and now we have the Isham shell, which performed so well last week, and in which the interior

But wholly distinct from these special devices in constructing the shell and the the shock of the discharge, is the system of making the bursting charges of such compounds as cannot possibly be exploded directs that "they shall be instructed in | either by shock in the bore or even on im- | being never less than \$20, would naturally prevent

pact against the target. The value of these preparations is that they allow the projectile to pierce armor and then to be exploded by a detonator on the other side. It is in this direction, probably, that the most widespread experiments have been made. France, for example, has for years had her melinite, England her lyddite, which resembles the other compound: Austria her ecrasite and Sweden her bellite, while roburite, hellofite and other compounds have also been used as the bursting charges of shells, and wet guncotton is used in many parts of the world as well as here. Our own country has developed several such promising compounds, which cannot be exploded on impact, emmensite being perhaps specially worthy of mention, while of late jovite and now thorite are attract-

ing official attention. It should be kept in mind that the ballistic test is not the only one to be applied in such cases. Of the highest importance are the keeping properties of the explosive, which will enable it to remain uniform under climatic changes. This has been the difficult element in various otherwise promising substances. Still, there is ground for belief that high explosives will before long be in regular use in the shells of our ordipary powder guns.

An Unreasonable Dispute. The deplorable controversy which has arisen, during a midsummer otherwise propitious for the sale of all cooling beverages, as to the date and place of origin of the Gin Rickey, is a decided manace to the popu larity of all American mixed drinks. It is unnecessary to explain that the Rickey is a combination of Holland gin, limes, cracked ice and seltzer. One disputant alleges that it had its origin at the St. James Hotel, and, like the invention of the sewing machine, was an accident or something very much like an accident. Another disputant, professing a desire to set at rest a controversy which, he says, has of late been going the rounds of the New York papers, alleges, with many such details as give verisimilitude, that the first Rickey was made at SHOEMAKEB'S in Washington not less than sixteen years ago, and that the notable occasion is still recalled as if it were but yesterday by those fortunate enough to be

present at the time. It is a matter of comparatively little importance where or when the Rickey originated, whether in the metropolis of the United States or in the national capital. The statesmanlike fame of Colonel RICKEY, which, to so great an extent, depends upon his share in this decoction, would be precisely as secure if it had originated in Jef-

innocuous addition, being a third of a glass of shaved ice and seltzer or apollinaris. The Rickey differs from the Daisy in not being bitter-sweet, owing to the circumstance that it possesses no combination of orgent and lemon. It is bitter only, its foundation being of limes, from the healthavail ourselves of high explosives as the ful and wholesome qualities of which the at the time to be worth three and a quarter | bursting charges of shells both in heavy | Rickey of the Missouri Coionel derives

much of its enduring popularity. But how long is this popularity to conmore powerful than the best dynamite, tinue if ill-advised persons persist in maintaining this unfoward dispute as to its origin, in midsummer? Do they not perceive that it is practically an assault on all American mixed drinks, the Virginia Mint Julep, the Gin Sour, the Whiskey Smash, senting the side of a battleship; for in the | Port Wine Sangaree? Aiready mischiefto \$118,000; and it is now about a million recent experiment it was sent out to sea, makers are insisting, under cover of this unfor expenses of collection and for repairs | against anything to explode it. But, after | and place, that veritable Rickeys can be made without gin, while other ignorant or malicious individuals are professing to believe that lemons may be substituted for limes without injury to the Rickey. Let all such heed this admonition; American mixed drinks are now recovering from a partial eclipse in popularity, and their restoration to former favor will certainly be other charge was fired through a 41/-inch | retarded, if the attention of enthusiasts is to be directed to mere questions of chro-

Saving New England.

It is painful to have to know that the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS feels himself unclasses, the fourth form being the highest. In Cuba, once more achieved success with equal to the job of saving New England and wrapping it in sixteen folds of silver foil. We remember so many occasions when he saved Vermont, put his ægis over New Hampshire, marched through Maine at the head of his triumphal parade of voices, and still reserved enough of himself to fulfil all his contracts in Massachusetts, overlap Rhode Island and give words of comfort to the Hon. ALECK TROUP and such other Connecticut Democrats, if any, as were not comprised in ALEXANDER.

Mr. WILLIAMS is not weary of well-doing. ut he deplores any tendency toward monopoly discoverable even in himself. He consents to permit the rest of the country, so far as there is any, to come in and help make New England worthy of the sliver crown. Last week, so rich in impressive events, the New England Bimetallic League was formed in Chicago. A massimeeting will be held in some convenient piace, possibly in Dedham, Mr. WILLIAMS's capital. and there will be such an assemblage of eloquence and statesmanship as is not permitted elsewhere, save at a Democratic National Convention or a meeting of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League. The whole strength of the company, from ALLEN and ALTGELD, BRYAN and BLACKBURN, to COIN HARVEY and TILLMAN will be played. It

will be a splendid, an affecting scene. But if New England declines to be saved by the immortal Williams, nothing domestic or imported can save her. She is joined to her idols, and especially that good old image, the Golden Calf.

An urgent demand exists for the issue by the United States Treasury of gold certificates against deposits of gold coin, to be used as currency in place of the coin itself as more convenient and less cumbersome, but compliance with it is refused by Secretary GAGE for rea sons which he has, until lately, kept to himself. To an Evening Post correspondent, however he said yesterday:

"With all the greenbacks and silver certificates and Windom notes now outstanding in the covern pent's name, I question the wisdom of a further ex panaion of the paper currency by the addition of a mass of gold certificates, which would compete with he rest in a market already sufficiently is true that the denominations of the gold certificates

their becoming an important competitor in ex-changes, as they relate to the ordinary retail trade of the country; but on the other hand, there would te no special benefit in adding them, for if the circula-tion should ever become redundant, and contraction should follow, the tendency of legal-tender notes and silver certificates toward the Treasury for redemp ion would be augmented by the added supply in

the circulation of gold certificates." If, as the Secretary says, the market is already fliciently supplied, nobody will call for the certificates and he will not have to lasue any. If, n the contrary, as a good many people say, the certificates are needed, they will merely take the place of so much gold coin, which is already a part of the circulation, and they will ot add one dollar to its total volume. What the Secretary means by the argument that the same people who are now urging him to take gold and give them paper for it, may, in some uture contingency, rush to the Treasury with legal tenders and allver certificates and de-mand gold for them, we do not comprehend. Supposing they did, the Treasury has the gold to give them and no harm would result.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA Pasteur Method Denounced and the Diseas

Pronounced Curable by Hot Vapor. Dr. Beverley O. Kinnear in the Medical Record, I have in my possession a carefully arrange list of 394 cases treated for hydrophobia by the Pasteur method, from August, 1885, to July,

1898, all of which were fatal. Some were bitten by wolves, some by cats, and the vast majority by supposedly mad dogs. Pasteur's treatment, then, has not only not lessened, but in creased the number of cases of hydrophobia; it has also introduced a new and terrible form of the disorder-paralytic rabies. Further, it is essentially set forth as a preventive treatment only, but of little or no service after the attack has begun or well-developed symptoms have appeared; whereas, the treatment about to be placed before you is simple, is not injurious, may be used preventively, and will cure !! administered not later than the second day of its development, and frequently do so even if not given until the third day. The treatment which I advocated is known as that of the "Buisson" bath. Dr. Buisson

(doctor of medicine of the Paris faculty) was called in to a woman suffering from hydrophobia, just one hour before her death. She wished to be bled, and after the operation he wiped his hands on a handkerchief saturated with her saliva. He immediately noticed a small wound upon the first finger of his lef hand, and thoroughly cauterized it upon arriving at his office. But on the seventh day
pain developed in the wound and rapidly
spread up the forearm, following the
course of the radial nerve. As the
disense progressed the pain became intolerable; his eyes were extremely irritable,
with dimness of vision; his hair seemed to
stand erect; a current of fresh air prolonged
the paroxyms; there were constant nauses and
tightening of the throat, with excessive salivation and increasant expectoration; he had a
horror of water, and a constant longing to run
and bite. He continues: For some time past
I had been rersunded that a vapor bath was
able to prevent, but not to cure, hydrophobia,
Mythought being occupied solely with death,
I sought that which was the most prompt and
least painful. hand, and thoroughly cauterized it upon arriv-

cisely as secure if it had originated in Jefferson City, Joplin or Sedalia, as in Washington or New York.

It is, however, a fact that the Gin Rickey, when subjected to the crucial analysis of experts, is found to be merely a democratic variation of a formerly popular mixed drink, the Gin Daisy, from the libation of which has proceeded the expression "Jim Dandy," as is credibly averred. The Gin Daisy had for its structural basis three dashes of orgent and three of maraschine, to which were added the juice of half a small lemon, a wine glass of Holland gin, the "trimmings," as they are called, the "trimmings, as they are called, the "trimmings," as they are called, the n, and all poisonous matter in the blood or surface wounds is forced out through the

In surface wounds is forced out through the pores."
Huisson says: "Vaccinate an Infant and give it a vapor bath directly afterward, the vaccine does not take." The Buisson system answers positively all the indications for a radical cure of the disease, while that of M. Pasteur does not and statistics show that whereas Pasteur refused to receive patients when hydrophobla symptoms had begun, the Buisson treatment cures hydrophobla when fully developed. A notable case is that of Pauline Kiehl at Paris. She was bitten, with two other series. By a rabid dog. The others died of hydrophobia. Pauline was taken to Pasteur, who refused to incomiate her on the ground that the hydrophobia had gone past hope. She was taken to the baths in Paris, Paulong St. Honore, where Dr. Léon Petit subjected her to the Buisson treatment and she recovered. Both as a preventive and cure it is now well known in England, where, according to the Brand of the Golden Age, it can be a liministered at thirty-three different institutions under the superintendence of quali-Likewise in America it has been tried with pronounced success.

Military Prinmas.

From the Clothiers' and Haberdaskers' Weekly. Hurried by the exigencies of war into tropical camps, our ingenious volunteer soldiers devoted their leaure moments to devising means of secape from the unaccustomed heat, and those who were properly provided found their salvation in lo projama suits, in which they fairly lived, as far as tempered military discipline would allow. The Gov. ernment has accepted the hint and the Quartermas ter-deneral's solle tation of tids for supplying ,000 of the garments indicates that the priame Hereafter be a recognized feature of military uipment.

Ambition to Surpass the Unsurpassable. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please to add your gallery of illustrious names Zenus Plike of Wilmurt, Herkimer county, N. Y. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that Zenus Fiske ranks all ad of Abe Slupsky. New Your, July 22.

A Sincere Utterance.

I'd like to know where I'm at, I, William Johnings B., In the contounded liarrison-Alta-ld business I wonder if they think I'm the haphen. O: what? I may be the Matchiess Lear'er, But if I don't smell brimstone I'll be scratched. Like a Dutch uncle. And to all intents and purposes Tells me he's IT. And Carter Harrison smoothes me down in front. Winle the reacheaded auerohiet is on the other side of me With his foot up. The Lord only knows How the cat's going to jump Vish that man

and the Debonair Delight of Dedham, Mass., Is his twin. And James Killemoff Jones Jones, Jones, My cross of gold for a Jones i What the dickens and Sim Hill's cos Is he doing in Europe At such an imminent moment as this Can it be that he is false To his Willie-Loy?

Terason to the Chicago Platform?

What's Free Siver to

If I take my eyes off of him

Is my dear brother in affliction.

Willis Jonathan Abbot

John Gilpin Shanklin of Indiana Is a mile long and all Bryan, And Dan Campau of Detroit Is poor, but honest— But by the Bales of Inspired Hay, What about them other fellows That are trying to split me Up the back As Solomon proposed To do the baby? What's 16 to 1 To this sort of thing? What's Trusts to

What's lis ricou? What's Aitgeld ! Where's the man who said I want to shake hands with him b THE ORATOR OF UNBELIEF.

Recollections of Col. Ingersall's First Appearance as Such at Albany. To make a happy household elime For wee 'uns and wife, That is the true pathos and sublime Of human life.

To the Editor of The Bun-Sir: In the above lines the poet Burns correctly expressed the true philosophy of living; and, according to that test, no one got more out of this existence than Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

It would be a matter of interest if we could know by what twist or quirk a mind so naturaily noble and well-balanced as his came to turn toward agnosticism. Every one has heard the story as to the true cause arising from some theological opinions held by his father. which are alleged to have produced a revulsion in Robert's brain when he was of tender ago. I never put much credence in that explanation. and doubt if the Colonel himself could have told exactly what made him practically sink all other ambitions in the desire to lead in a movement for unbelief. I do know how and why he was launched

with a rush upon his career as a public lecturer. It happened in the good old Dutch city of Albany in 1878, and, although I differed then, as now, with the Colonel as to his posi-tion toward the Church, it was upon my invitation that he first faced an audience in the East and became widely known as a lyceum speaker. We had a library association in Albany which every winter gave a course of lectures, and for some time it had been a financial failure. In the year named I was desig-Chairman of the "Entertainment Committee. well remember selecting events for the young men's course. I asked John B. Gough. Wendell Phillips, William Everett, Mrs. Scott Sidelone, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Joseph Cook. Mr. Emerson declined on the ground of poor health. The others accepted. Then I sought something new and strange to fill the vacancy caused by Emerson's declination. Re-Cincinnati, it occurred to me that Ingersol would be an oratorical addition to the list, and I wrote him at Peoria, where he lived then, saked him to come, and he accepted, naming The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child " as his subject. His fee was fixed at \$250. I did not know that Col. Ingersoil was a free-

thinker. The title chosen for his discourse did not suggest any question of religion. He was substantially unknown in 1878 in any part of the country, except at home and among Republican politicians who had heard his magnificent outburst in the National Convention when he presented the name of Blaine. Hayes, when he asked Ingersoil to be our Minister to Ger-many, was not aware of the Colonel's ultra

presented the name of Blaine. Hayes, when he asked Ingersoil to be our Minister to Germann, was not aware of the Colonel's ultraviews about religion.

The date for the Albany lecture arrived. The Colonel reached the Delayan House and I called on him to the antience. It was the first time that he ever faced an audience in this section. He spoke for about two hours, very eloquently (those were his best days as a public speaker), and the audience, composed of the most intelligent recopie in the city, while somewhat uneasy at times, were so pleased with the really admirable parts of the discourse that they went away satisfied, and many were delighted, especially the Unitarian and the Hebrew element. The local press praised the lecture in the strongest terms. A day or two later one of the newspapers, which had sent a stenographer, published the whole lecture, praising it highly, and saying that "henceforth no lecture course in Albany would be complete unless R. G. Ingersoil was on it."

This was too much for the reverend clargy of a conservative town. They read the discourse in the paper, and, to tell the truth, when it lost the inspiration of the Colonel's inimitable delivery and of his smiling, agreeatle presence it did read, in cold type, a bit risky.

The cl-rgy consulted together, and, with more wrath than discretion, they issued a proclamation addressed to the general public, in which, most unwisely, as I thought, they took the position that it was, an "outringe" that any man should be "permitted" to speak in a public hall in Albany and question the revelations of Serieture, incidentally, they piched into me for "during" to tring an infide there to lecture. This proclamation, signed by farty-three clergy phile and the same day that t appeared I telegraphed to took, highersoil to come back and repeat the lecture.

Immediately there was "a hot time in the old town;" and, seeing underneath the issue

Immediately there was "a hot time in the Immediately there was "a hot time in the old town:" and, seeing underneath the issue a vital principle of American policy at stake, the solid mobile were generally on my side. At any rate, the night that the Colonel resuppeared I introduced him to what was the largest audience ever crowded limb that be felt genty inderted to the clergymen for giving him such a magnificent sond-off. Interest in the man spread routed by. The clergymen's manifesto was widely reprinted and commented upon, with the result that invitations to speak poured in upon that invitations to speak poured in upon Colonel, and soon he had a national repu-

tation as a lecturer.

Nothing ever heiped Ingersoll so much as a lyourn speaker as that Albany proclamation signed by forty-three doctors of divinity. The men who sought to silence his voice made it resound from one end of the land to the other. resound from one end of the land to the other. My own action became an issue in the pointies of the voung men's association. Unded it the year following, and was elected Fresident by more than 2.000 majority. My opponent was the superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Fresilviterian Church, but the first man to vote for me was Bishop Doane. He had repented."

The same question, in a sense, came up in England in 18-3, when a controversy areas in the House of Lords on the second of "tenses" question. The issue began in this way:

Ingland in 1883, when a controversy arease in the House of Lords on the same began in this way. Autoposal was made in the Commons by Sir Wilfred Lawson, the head of the total abstinence movement, to the effect that the liquor traffle was an immoral one, that it was an outrage to nermit if to exist, and that summary action should be had to suppress every dramaking in the United Kingdom. Some detail came up to the Lords pening this controversy, and the whole principle of civil liberry thus became a hurning issue. In the course of a speech by Bishop McGhee of Peterborough, by far the most cloquent prelate on the bench at that period, he summed up his entition in the following epigram: "If am I called to make a choice between England sober and England free."

This statement run like widdire throughout the length and breadth of the empire. Of course, the prelate's position was distinctly correct. It was the position that I took, substantially, in Albany in 1875, when the clergy then gave the Colonal his wide advertisement. Ingersoll's fate in the next world, for any errors he may have committed in this, is athing neto which I have no opinion to advance, as such a topic is to the next world, for any errors he may have committed in this, is athing neto which I have no opinion to advance, as such a topic is do not properly within a hyman's province. I do know that he was a most formate and having man while he lived in this world, and that, in the opinion of those whe knew him best, and deven him, he was an ideal nusband and father and a lovid, gamine friend. Few men are so blessed as he was in wife, children, son-in-law and grandehildren. Certainly he knew and deserved all the jova pictured by the peet of whom he was so food.

His infidelity cost him the German mission, what else it cost him no one knows; but he petalled what was worth more than all else, his own self-respect, and the caro until dearh of those worthy to associate with him in his hot hone. NEW YORK, July 22.

A Wife's Plea Against Divorce,

To the Editor of The Sux-Shy Why di-voice? Forgive! There can be no divorce for those who have ever loved. Separation? Yes Reconciliation? Yes. But absolute parting. Love to not love

Which siters when it alteration finds; Love is an ever fixed mark,

Those who love will follow on through shame and gloom down to the portals of the tomb Such is the "mother love," next to the love of God, and such should be the love which binds the hearts of husband and of wife, who, forbe it rough, be it smooth—together to the end.
"Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou longest I will go, and where thou longest I will go, and where thou longest I will fodge; thy reopie shall be my teople, and thy God my God." Sacred tiel No decree can senarate the

Marriage sanctified.

No decree can separate the heart's love, bound in wedded ties, for, like swest memories, love ends only with their loves. Freedom from the bond, I cannot but think, is sought only by those who never felt the depth of love: In joy or sorrow, sickness or health, in poverty or wealth, till death do us part.

wealth, till death do us part.

Then keep your vow—pardon, pity and forgive. Do not turn from your side the man who
won you for his bride, so that little children
cause you pain as their lisping voices speak his
name. You would not desert your child, and
as I love the child so does the lather seem to
me—a wayword child, who needs a true wile's
heart and shaud to lead him back to heaven
and to home, and pray that at that bar beyond
he may find reace and forgiveness.

When the children is the seem of the

When first I saw your face, my own dear love, I dreamed not of disprace, my own dear love, But had I one more life to live, I would as surely and as truly be Your own dear love.

A WIFE.

TABBYTOWN, July 2L.

MRS. BICR'S EXTRADITION.

The State Department Requests That a Fair Trial Be Given Her in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 22,-The State Department has requested the Government of Mexico to use its good offices in behalf of Mrs. Mamie Rich, a citizen of the United States, to assure a fair trial for the woman in the Mexican courts on the charge of murdering her husband, John D. Rich. This action of the department is peculiar, inasmuch as Mrs. Rich is to be tried in Mexico. It is said that this action is unprecedented, and the excuse for it is that Mrs. Rich is a woman and has many supporters who believe that she will not secure a fair hearing in the Mexican courts.

The case of Mrs. Rich is not only interesting because she is a woman, but on account of the fact that she is the first American citizen ever surrendered by the United States for trial in a foreign country. Her extradition from this country to Mexico was secured under a treaty which recently went into effect. This treaty contained a clause that citizens of one country who had committed a crime in the other and then returned to the land of their allegiance should be extradited for trial in the foreign country. This provision was inserted in the treaty at the instance of the United States. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in the past over the frequency with which Mexican citizens who had committed offences in the United States along the Mexican border escaped to their own country, where they remained secure against punish-

offences in the United States along the Mexican border escaped to their own country, where they remained secure against punishment, as there was no agreement between Mexico and the United States by which they could be brought back to the American side of the line for trial. Strangely enough, the first case to arise under this treaty was that of an American and a woman charged with the commission of a crime in Mexico.

Mirs. Rich has described horself as "the champion lady pugllist of the United States." She was married to John D. Rich at Las Cruces, N. M., in 1903. Both were native-born citizens of the United States. They wont to Juarez, Mexico, the year of their marriage, and lived there up to the time of the man's death. They met first in Chicago, where Mrs. Rich was giving puglistic exhibitions. Rich died on May I last from the effects of two bullet wounds in his abdomen. On the evening of April 20 Mrs. Rich, according to her testimony, found her husband walking on the streets of Juarez with a lewd woman. Mrs. Rich's puglistic training enabled her to give the woman, as she said, "a pair of black eyes." She testified that Rich did not come home that night. The next morning Mrs. Rich summoned her husband's business partner and a physician, who found the man dying. Rich in his ante-mortem statement said that his wife woke him up early in the morning and asked him in regard to a conversation he had had the night before with another woman abouttaking his wife to the Santa Mosalis Hot Springs.

"We were always living like cats and dogs." Rich said. His wife told him she would kill him with a butcher knife unless he made an immediate explanation of the conversation with the woman. He jumped out of bed annidemanded the knife. Then, according to his statement, Mrs. Rich pulled a pistol and shot him. Rich was taken across the Rio Grande to El Paso, Tex., where he died four days later. His wife won an heavy of murder.

Application was made to the United States by Mexico for the woman's extradition under the terms of th

HE MIXED THOSE ANSWERS UP.

The woman has been taken to Juarez, where

Trials of an Unlettered Fisherman at an Examination for Drivers.

They had an examination for drivers in tha coms of the Civil Service Board in the Criminal Court Building, and among the applicants was a fisherman. It was evident to the examthere that the fisherman was not practiced in reading and writing. He came to the mome with a list of answers which he had been instructed to write opposite the printed questions on the blanks furnished to him. For six months at least he had practiced writing these answers. The questions were all on printe i blanks and the person who had coached the fisherman had written the answers in the order of the questions on the old blanks. The Civil Service Board got in some new blanks recently and the fisherman scrawled his answers in the order he had learned them in. The result produced upon the first paper was as follows: Q.—Where were you born? A.—Along the coast of Massachusetts. Q.—If not born in the United States have you been naturalized? A.—Sometimes. Q.—When? A.—Mostly on the water.

A.—I was captain of a steamboat for two years

Q.—What family have your A.—A pipe and
chewing tobaceo.

Q.—Are you addicted to the use of tobacco?

A.—Two, both dend.

Q.—Have you been complained of indicted
for or convicted of any criminal offence? A.—
I've been a widower since my wife died.

Q.—What has been the nature of your occupation for the last five years? A.—Naturalized,
Q.—Have you ever held a position under the
Government? A.—No, I don't believe in it.

Q.—Have you paid or promised to pay or
given any money or other consideration to any
person directly or Indirectly for any aid or in-A.—I was cartain of a steamboat for two years Q.—What family have your A.—A pipe and

son directly or indirectly for any aid or in-nee toward procuring your appointment? -Yes. -Have you ever been in the army or navy

Q.—Have you ever been in the army or navy of the United States? A.—I and fits.
Q.—In what capacity? A.—Fisher man.
Q.—Have you ever been vaccinated? A.—Whiskey and beer, moderately.
Q.—Have you ever had theumatism? A.—Yes, from all my former employers.
Signature of applicant—Never arrested.

Town Overlooked When the State Was Ad-From the Portland Press

From the Portland Press,

Loud's Island, on the coast of Maine, near historic Penaguid, in the Lincoin county town of Bristol, is one of the very few places on earth where there are no taxes. This island, otherwise known as Museongus, was overlooked when Maine become a state, and was partinto no town or county. It is said that during the war the propie east their votes for a time in the town of Bristol, unit, some election officer discovered the disgainty of the vote.

The island was this sattled by John Loud, a deserter from a British man-of-wer, and his great-granichildren are now prominent inhalmints. By voluntary contributions school is maintained, the parents paying \$1 for each chill. The school term averages eight months in each year, and there is an average afternismic ede gateen scholars. Catching bait for the fishermen of Boston, Gourester and Portland is the most profitable business of the people, but when bait is slack in running they turn their attention to lobstering, mackered fishing and eaching pergies for the light and prise to.

From the Western Lorence on

An interesting feature of the electrical display in e unsetted with the Sotonel Papert Expertent in Philadelphia next full will be the plan of special limminate n of the City Hall adopted for the period of the exhibition. The building is a very imposing structure, the highest point being 574 feet above the ground, and at present there is a rim of lights around the base of the statue of William Penn. which surmounts the structure. It is claimed that these lights can be seen at a distance of thirty miles. Before the exposition opens a ring of arc lights will be placed around the rim of Fenn's hat, over 500 fort above the pavement, and long strings of incanescent lights will run from there to the roof of the building. Every cornice will be studied with Lobis and all sides of the massive building will be emblaconed by designs in colored lights.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The copper production of the United States in the year 1898 was the largest ever recorded in a single year, or a total of 535,000,232 pounds of fine cerper, which was an increase over 1897 of \$4,529,937 pounds, or 6.8 per cent. The exports for the year amounted to 200,705,051 pounds, or about 55 per ent, of the total production. During the current year the production has increased but very slightly, while the consumption bas grown on a large scale. and an extra criticary increase to prices has re-

> A Queer Combination. From the Hazel Green Herald.

G. B. Maloney and wife of Lee City made us a very

pleasant visit Monday. Mr. Maloney will move to this place next week and will enter into the blacksmith and jowelry business,